

# THE PROFESSIONS AND GOVERNMENT

PRESIDENT-ELECT TAFT TALKS OF INFLUENCES THEY MAY EXERT.

SHOWS DUTY OF THE CITIZEN

Address Before the University of Pennsylvania on the Present Relation of the Learned Professions to Political Government Coupled with a Eulogy of the Life and Works of George Washington—The First President's High Character as a Man.

Philadelphia, Feb. 22.—Hon. William H. Taft, president-elect of the United States, was the principal speaker at the exercises in the University of Pennsylvania, commemorative of the birth of Washington.

He chose for the subject of his address the "Present Relations of the Learned Professions to Political Government." He discussed at considerable length the influence which the learned professions, in this day, have upon national and municipal government. He outlined luminously the part each of the important professions plays in a government by the people and compared their influence, one with another. In brief part, he said:

"It is the duty of every citizen to give as much attention as he can to the public weal, and to take as much interest as he can in political matters. Americans generally have recognized these duties, and we find active in political life, men representing all professions, all branches of business and all trades. I propose to-day to invite your attention to the present relation of each of the learned professions to politics and government.

## Ministry Placed First.

"The first profession is that of the ministry. Time was in New England, and in every other part of the country under the influence of its traditions, when the minister of the Congregational church, in addition to that of his sacred office, exercised a most powerful influence, which was of a distinctly political character. His views on the issues of the day were considered of the greatest weight in the community in which he lived, and he ranked everyone as its first citizen. This was in the days when New England might almost be called a 'theocracy,' when it was deemed wise and politically proper to regulate by law, to the minutest detail, the manner of life of men, and as these laws were understood to be framed in accord with moral and religious requirements, the minister of the community was the highest authority as to what the law should be and how it ought to be enforced. Great changes have come over our methods of life since that day. Then the ministry, because of the rewards in the way of influence, power and prominence, attracted the ablest of educated minds, and the ability and force of character were where power and influence resided. But the spread of education and independent thinking, the wide diffusion of knowledge and news by the press, the enormous material development of the country, the vast increase in wealth, the increase in rewards and influence of other vocations, the disappearance of the simple village life, have all contributed to change radically the position and influence of the ministry in the community. To-day it is not true that that profession attracts the ablest young men, and this, I think, is a distinct loss to our society, for it is of the utmost importance that the profession whose peculiar duty it is to maintain high moral standards and to arouse the best that there is in man, to stir him to higher aspirations, should have the genius and brilliancy with which successfully to carry out this function. Of course, the profession of ministry is supposed to have to do largely with the kingdom of the next world rather than with this, and many people expect to find in the representatives of the profession only, an otherworldliness and no thought of this. This, of course, is the narrowest view of the profession. Whatever the next world, we are certainly under the highest obligation to make the best of this, and the ministers should be the chief instruments in making this world morally and religiously better. It is utterly impossible to separate politics from the lives of the community, and there cannot be general personal and social business morality and political immorality at the same time. The latter will ultimately debauch the whole community.

## Has Made Improvement.

"During the administration of Mr. Roosevelt, and under the influence of certain revelations of business immorality, the conscience of the whole country was shocked and then moved to the point of demanding that a bet-

ter order of affairs be introduced. In this movement the ministers of the various churches have recognized the call upon them to assist, and they have been heard in accents much more effective than ever before in half a century. The greatest agency to-day in keeping us advised of the conditions among oriental races is the establishment of foreign missions. The leaders of these missionary branches of the churches are becoming some of our most learned statesmen in respect of our proper oriental policies."

Judge Taft, discussing teachers, said that "their relation to politics and government is of the utmost importance, though indirect." He went on:

"The next profession is that of the teacher. Of course, the great number of teachers are engaged in primary and secondary instruction and in industrial or vocational work. Their relation to politics and government is of the utmost importance though indirect. It is, and ought to be, their highest duty to instill in the minds of the young girls and boys the patriotism and love of country, because the boy is father to the man and the patriotism of the extreme youth of the country may well determine that of the grown men. The effect of an intense patriotism which thrills through the nerves of the boys of a country is illustrated in the immense strength which Japan derives from it. No one who visits that interesting country or comes into contact with the Japanese can avoid seeing its patriotism. The term 'Bushido,' is a kind of apotheosis of patriotism. The joy with which Japanese give up their lives in defense of their country has its foundation in a real religious feeling, and is most inspiring to all who come to know it. It should be full of significance to those of the teaching profession who become responsible for the thoughts and ideals of the young."

To the writer, in whatever capacity he may labor, Judge Taft attributed great influence, either for good or for bad.

## Medical Profession Eulogized.

"The triumph which has been reached in the name of the medical profession in the discovery as to the real cause of yellow fever and malaria and the suppression of those diseases by killing or preventing the propagation of, or the infection of the mosquito, is one of the wonders of human progress. It has made the construction of the Panama canal possible. It has rendered life in the tropics for immigrants from the temperate zone consistent with health and reasonable length of life, and it has opened possibilities in the improvement of the health and strength of tropical races themselves under governmental teaching, assistance and supervision that were unthought of two decades ago. Sanitary engineering with its proper treatment of water, making it wholesome and harmless with its removal of the filth and sewage and its conversion of what was noxious into most useful agencies, all confirm the governmental importance of the profession of medicine and the kindred technical profession of chemistry, engineering and all branches of physical research. So marked has been this increase in the importance of the medical profession in governmental agencies, that the doctors themselves have organized a movement for the unification of all agencies in the federal government used to promote the public health, in one bureau or department, at the head of which they wish to put a man of their own or kindred branch of science. How near this movement will come in accomplishing the complete purpose of its promoters, only the national legislature can tell. Certainly the economy of the union of all health agencies of the national government in one bureau or department is wise.

## Washington's Greatness.

After mentioning the great good, in actual results, accomplished by many technical professions, Judge Taft considered in extent the profession of the law, which, he said, "is in a wide sense the profession of government." He said that lawyers often were selected to carry on governmental work, because the executive faculty was a very marked attribute of the modern lawyer. While he realized that there were defects and weaknesses in the profession of the law, he regarded it as the most important in its relation to political government. In conclusion, he said: "National exigency seems to call forth the men peculiarly fitted to meet the requirements of the situation. Such were Lincoln and Grant during the great civil war. Such was Washington in the revolution, the anniversary of whose birthday this university appropriately makes its Commencement Day. He was not a lawyer or a doctor, or a minister. He was a leader of men. His pure, disinterested patriotism, his freedom from small jealousies, his marvelous common sense, his indomitable perseverance and patience, and his serenity and calm under the most trying circumstances, gave him the victory—a victory which could be traced not to brilliant genius or professional training, but to that which, of all things is the most to be pursued and desired—to his high character as a man."

## TAFT LEANS ON KNOX



## HAS BROKEN FAITH

CAUSE FOR ROOSEVELT'S UNPOPULARITY IN THE WEST.

Voted for as Tariff Reformer, His Seven Years in the White House Have Been Productive of Monopolies.

The growing, working west, which welcomed Theodore Roosevelt four years ago with open arms, is severe in disapproval of him to-day.

The west voted for him because he had been an active supporter of tariff revision, believing that he would smite all those eastern tariff barons who fatten on western industry and thrift.

Mr. Roosevelt was not merely a tariff revisionist—he was a vehement free trader. He went further in his tirades against tariff robbery than such Democrats as 'Horizontal Bill' Morrison himself. Mr. Roosevelt was a member of the New York Free Trade Club.

May 29, 1884, the Free Trade club delegated a committee to attend the Republican convention in Chicago June 3 and demand that the national platform declare for reduction of taxation to necessities of government, for free raw materials and for a lower tariff that should not tax unfinished goods more than finished products.

Theodore Roosevelt headed that committee, yet during the seven years that Mr. Roosevelt has been in the White House his rich eastern friends have plundered the toiling west as never before. Tariff barons have literally wallowed in wealth created here in the west during the reign of Roosevelt.

Mr. Roosevelt has flooded congress with an infinite variety of tiresome messages on divers subjects, but not one word has he uttered of tariff reform, not one shot has he taken at that brood of New Jersey trusts that roost almost under the eaves of the White House.

The west, which is not often fooled by bombast or fustian, naturally regards Mr. Roosevelt's studied inaction as a breach of faith, and in the west breach of faith is not a small offense.—Chicago Journal.

## In Battle for Liberty of Press.

Few newspapers are very rich or very prosperous. Few of them are financially able to cope with the tremendous resources of the United States government wielded by an unscrupulous president. The legal expenses which the World—the only Democratic newspaper in New York—will have to incur in resisting Mr. Roosevelt's assault upon the liberty of the press would wreck an ordinary newspaper. The success of this prosecution would place practically every American newspaper at his mercy, or at the mercy of any president who might feel aggrieved by political criticism and be willing to abuse his official power in seeking personal revenge.

There has been nothing like it in the history of the United States, and in resisting to the utmost the usurpation of Theodore Roosevelt the World is fighting the battle of every other newspaper in the country.—N. Y. World.

If rules are adopted to prevent the senators from saying unpleasant things about the White House, perhaps it would be only fair to have others to prevent the White House from saying unpleasant things about the senators.

## "ON WHAT MEAT," ETC.

President Roosevelt's Words Are Those of One Born to Autocracy.

Not until a little more than a month before the expiration of his term did a certain president of the United States disclose to congress, in a special message, this amazing view of the proper functions of his office:

"All it (the administration) has done or attempted has been in the single consistent effort to secure and enlarge the rights and opportunities of the men and women of the United States."

"We are trying to conserve what is good in our social system, and we are striving toward this end when we endeavor to do away with what is bad."

"Success may be made too hard for some if it is made too easy for others."

"Our aim is, so far as is possible, to provide such conditions that there shall be equality of opportunity where there is equality of energy, fidelity and intelligence."

A hundred years hence it is possible that historians may assume that the foregoing declaration was entirely sincere, and that altruistic and reformatory zeal rather than the service and glorification of self was the main-spring of Mr. Roosevelt's executive activities during seven years. However that may be, certain it is that these same historians will be searching the documents of heredity, environment and pathology to ascertain how this astonishing man ever came to believe that it was his function as president to "enlarge" the rights and opportunities of the men and women of the United States. Or that it was his duty as president to conserve part and destroy part of the existing "social system," according to his personal judgment of what was good and what was bad in that system. Or, again, that it was the duty and function of his administration to "provide conditions," social, economical, or in any other sense save that which the constitution intended when it defined his duties and prescribed his oath of office.

## THE TASK FOR DEMOCRACY.

Opportunity at Hand to Do Great Service to Country.

The split in the Republican membership of the house committee on ways and means, with the high tariff men in the minority, is only one of the many divisions that are going to come in the Republican party before the new congress is many months old.

The Republican financial policy of high, revenue-killing tariff and recklessly extravagant appropriations has broken down. Any party to which this happens is in danger of defeat. The country faces a condition in which hurrah talk about the blessings bestowed by the Republican party will not satisfy its needs.

In the new congress the Democratic policies of revenue tariff and government economically administered will come to the front in more favorable light than they have appeared in since the panic of 1873 overthrew the Republican control of the house.

The adversity of the Republican party at the present moment makes the opportunity for the Democratic party. The party will do a service to the country by going into the new congress standing firmly upon every proven Democratic principle. It has a rare chance to win popular gratitude and control of the Sixty-second congress by doing its full duty intelligently and faithfully.

## IS BALDNESS DOOMED?

Baltimore Specialist Says It Is Unnecessary, and Proves It.

Baltimore, Feb. 21.—The intense interest in the wonderful work that is being accomplished in Baltimore and other cities by Wm. Chas. Keene, president of the Lorrimer Institute, continues unabated. Many cases of baldness and faded hair of years' standing have been remedied by the remarkable preparation being distributed from Mr. Keene's laboratory, and its fame is spreading far and wide and thousands of persons are using this remarkable hair food with gratifying results.

What makes this treatment more popular is the fact that free trial outfits are sent by mail prepaid. Those who wish to try it are strongly advised to write to Mr. Keene at the Lorrimer Institute, Branch 212, Baltimore, Md. They will receive the full trial outfit free of charge and much useful information about the hair which will put them on the road to a rapid and certain improvement.

## Margaret Was Logical.

One afternoon I overheard my two children talking about the Sunday school lesson.

Dick, who was much smaller than Margaret, believed all she said about it. So he asked her what God looked like, and she quickly answered: "God looks like a stalk of corn, because mamma said he had ears on all sides, and a stalk of corn is the only thing I know that has ears on all sides."—Delineator.

## Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quick medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, price 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

## Her Logic.

Anna Margaret had a great many toys, and her mother thought she ought to give some of them away before Christmas to less fortunate children. Anna Margaret was willing to part with the broken trunk and the cracked set of dishes and the one-legged Teddy bear, and a few other toys that were in the same dilapidated condition. But when it came to her pet baby doll, the one that went to sleep with her every night, she rebelled. Mother assured her that Santa Claus would undoubtedly bring her another doll, even better; but she refused to be comforted.

"Mother," she wailed, "if God sent Aunt Jessie another baby, would she give Baby Jean away?" She kept her doll.—Harper's Bazar.

## WHERE HE STOOD.



Percy—Do you think your father would object to my marrying you?  
Pearl—I couldn't say. If he's anything like me he would.

## PRIZE FOOD

Palatable, Economical, Nourishing.

A Nebr. woman has outlined the prize food in a few words, and that from personal experience. She writes:

"After our long experience with Grape-Nuts, I cannot say enough in its favor. We have used this food almost continually for seven years.

"We sometimes tried other advertised breakfast foods but we invariably returned to Grape-Nuts as the most palatable, economical and nourishing of all.

"When I quit tea and coffee and began to use Postum and Grape-Nuts I was a nervous wreck. I was so irritable I could not sleep nights, had no interest in life.

"After using Grape-Nuts a short time I began to improve and all these ailments have disappeared and now I am a well woman. My two children have been almost raised on Grape-Nuts, which they eat three times a day.

"They are pictures of health and have never had the least symptom of stomach trouble, even through the most severe siege of whooping cough they could retain Grape-Nuts when all else failed.

"Grape-Nuts food has saved doctor bills, and has been, therefore, a most economical food for us."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.